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TO: Examiner Chat C. Do
TC Art Unit: 2124

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FROM: Richard E. Gamache

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Application No. 09/630,258
Filed Date: August 1, 2000
Confirmation No.: 7200

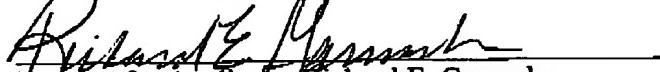
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TC ART UNIT NO: 2124

FOR ENTRY

Enclosed for filing please find a Request for Telephonic Interview.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to Charge Deposit Account No. 23-0804 for any additional filing fees associated with this communication or credit any overpayment.



Attorney for Applicant: Richard E. Gamache
Registration No. 39,196

REG/pjd/317856

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Application No.: 09/630,233
 Filed: August 1, 2000
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Rev 12/04

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Date: February 24, 2005

Via Facsimile
COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
 P.O. Box 1450
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Attorney
Docket No.: ADI-005XX

Sir:

In re application of: Marc Hoffman et al.

Entitled: **A METHOD FOR EFFICIENTLY COMPUTING A FAST FOURIER TRANSFORM**

Transmitted herewith is a Request for Telephonic Interview for the above-identified application. The following checked items are applicable:

- This is a Request for Continued Examination under §1.114; authorization is provided herewith to charge Deposit Account No. 23-0804 for the cost of same (\$ _____) per §1.17(e).
- Enter the unentered amendment previously filed on _____ per §1.116.
- A Petition for Extension of Time for ____ month is hereby made under §1.136(a); authorization is provided herewith to charge Deposit Account No. 23-0804 for the cost of same () per §1.17.
- In the event a Petition for Extension of Time is required by this paper and not otherwise provided, such Petition is hereby made and authorization is provided herewith to charge Deposit Account No. 23-0804 for the cost of such extension.
- Other:

CLAIMS AFTER AMENDMENT:	MINUS PRIOR PAJD CLAIMS:	EQUALS PRESENT EXTRA CLAIMS:	RATE:	ADDITIONAL FEE:
Independent	3 - 3	= 0	x \$200.00 =	0
Total	8 - 8	= 0	x \$ 50.00 =	0
[] Multiple Dependent Claims (1st presentation)		+ \$360.00 =		0
SUBTOTAL ADDITIONAL FEE				0
Small Entity filing, divide by 2. Small Entity status must be asserted.				0
NO ADDITIONAL FEE				0

- No additional fee. The fee has been calculated above; authorization is provided herewith to charge Deposit Account No. 23-0804 (\$ _____) for the cost of same.
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REG/pjd/317855



Richard E. Gamache
 Attorney of Record: Richard E. Gamache
 Registration No.: 39,196

PATENT

Rev 12/03

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**RECEIVED
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In re application : Marc Hoffman, et al.
 Application No. : 09/630,258
 Filed : August 1, 2000
 Confirmation No. : 7200
 For : A METHOD FOR EFFICIENTLY COMPUTING A
 FAST FOURIER TRANSFORM
 Examiner : Chat C. Do
 Attorney's Docket : ADI-005XX

FEB 24 2005

TC Art Unit: 2124

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 Examiner Chat C. Do, TC Art Unit 2124 Fax No. 703-872-9306, on

2/24/05

By Richard E. Gamache
 Richard E. Gamache
 Registration No. 39,196
 Attorney for Applicants

* *

REQUEST FOR TELEPHONIC INTERVIEW

Via Facsimile
 Commissioner for Patents
 Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

This is a request for a telephonic interview to afford the Applicants an opportunity to discuss the Examiner's rejections of claims 1-8, as indicated in the official action dated November 17, 2004 in the above-referenced application. Via a discussion of the following arguments for the patentability of claims 1-8, the Applicants seek to clarify the outstanding issues in the above-

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referenced application, thereby advancing the instant application toward allowance.

Specifically, base claim 1 recites a method of computing a fast Fourier transform in a plurality of computation stages, including the steps of

- (a) receiving N time-ordered first data values;
- (b) sequentially storing in a first memory each of said N time-ordered first data values in the time-order;
- (c) storing in a second memory a plurality of twiddle factors in a bit reversed order;
- (d) reading a predetermined number R of input butterfly data values of said N first data values, wherein said predetermined number R of input butterfly data values are separated by N/R first data values in said N time-ordered first data values;
- (e) performing a radix R butterfly calculation on said predetermined number R of input butterfly data values using at least one of the plurality of twiddle factors stored in the second memory to generate R output butterfly data values;
- (f) storing said R output butterfly data values in sequential memory locations of a third memory; and

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(g) performing said steps (c) - (f) N/R x 2 times, wherein the predetermined number R is the same predetermined number each time the steps (d) - (f) are performed,

wherein said reading step (d) includes reading the R output butterfly data values from said third memory,

wherein the memory store operation performed in said storing step (f) has a unity stride, thereby allowing R output butterfly data values to be read from contiguous memory locations each time the R output butterfly data values are read from said third memory, and

wherein said steps (a) - (g) are performed in each one of the plurality of computation stages.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-8 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kiamilev et al. (USP 5,951,627). The Applicants respectfully submit, however, that the Kiamilev reference does not disclose each and every element/step of claims 1-8. For example, the Kiamilev reference does not disclose the method of claim 1, including storing R output butterfly data values in sequential locations of a third memory such that the memory store operation (step (f)) has a unity stride, thereby allowing the R output butterfly data values to be read from contiguous locations of the third memory each time the R output

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butterfly data values are read from the memory, and the steps (a) - (g) are performed in each one of a plurality of computation stages.

This deficiency of the Kiamilev reference is depicted in Figs. 2 and 6 of that reference. As shown in Fig. 2 of Kiamilev et al., a 16-point FFT processor array includes stages 1-4, in which each stage provides 16 output butterfly data values. Although stage 4 is depicted as providing its 16 output butterfly data values to sequential locations 0-15, the Applicants respectfully submit that stages 1-3 do not provide their 16 butterfly data value outputs to sequential locations within the FFT processor array. For example, with respect to stage 1 (see Fig. 2 of Kiamilev et al.), a first butterfly processor having inputs $x(0)$ and $x(8)$ provides its two outputs $x(0)$ and $x(1)$ to non-sequential locations, i.e., a 0th location and a 2nd location, in the FFT processor array; a second butterfly processor having inputs $x(1)$ and $x(9)$ provides its two outputs $x(2)$ and $x(3)$ to non-sequential locations, i.e., a 4th location and a 6th location, in the FFT processor array; a third butterfly processor having inputs $x(2)$ and $x(10)$ provides its two outputs $x(4)$ and $x(5)$ to non-sequential locations, i.e., an 8th location and a 10th location, in the FFT processor array, etc. Because the outputs of

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the butterfly processors in each stage 1-3 are not provided to sequential locations in the FFT processor array, the memory store operations at the output of each stage 1-3 do not have a unity stride, as recited in claim 1. To assure that the outputs of the butterfly processors in stage 4 are provided to sequential locations in the FFT processor array, a re-shuffling of its outputs $x(0)-x(15)$ is required, as depicted in Fig. 2 of Kiamilev et al. This clearly indicates that the same processing steps are not performed in each one of the stages 1-4, as recited in claim 1.

As shown in Fig. 6 of Kiamilev et al., a multi-stage FFT calculation system employs multiple virtual memory banks 0-3, in which each bank 0-3 is subdivided into four physical blocks of storage. Although the Kiamilev reference indicates that data from a previous stage can be read directly into a current stage with no transformations (see column 6, lines 39-40, of Kiamilev et al.), the output butterfly data values of each stage are not provided to sequential locations of a memory, and therefore the output data values are not read from contiguous memory locations each time the outputs are read from the memory, as recited in claim 1. Instead, output data values are first read from the same address of banks 0 and 2. Next, banks 1 and 3 are accessed at the same address. The

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accessing of the memory banks 0-3 then alternates between the even-numbered and odd-numbered banks to assure that each butterfly processor gets data inputs that are $N/2$ points apart from each other (see column 6, lines 15-21, of Kiamilev et al.).

In contrast, the method of claim 1 recites the step of storing R output butterfly data values in sequential memory locations of a memory such that the memory store operation has a unity stride, thereby allowing the R output butterfly data values to be read from contiguous memory locations of the memory each time the R output butterfly data values are read from the memory. Significantly, no alternation between even-numbered and odd-numbered memory banks is required in the method of claim 1 to assure that each butterfly processor receives data inputs that are $N/2$ points apart from each other. As a result, the method of claim 1 can be used to compute an FFT in a manner that both reduces the number of required iterations and simplifies the calculation of the storage locations of the output data values from each memory stage (see page 6, lines 17-21, of the application).

This is illustrated in Fig. 6 of the instant application, which depicts an 8-point FFT processor including 3 stages, each stage providing 8 output butterfly data values. Unlike the FFT

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processor array disclosed in Fig. 2 of the Kiamilev reference, each stage of the FFT processor depicted in Fig. 6 of the application provides its 8 butterfly data value outputs to sequential locations in the FFT processor. For example, a first butterfly processor of the first stage of Fig. 6 has inputs $x(0)$ and $x(4)$, and provides its two outputs $x(0)$ and $x(1)$ to sequential locations, i.e., a 0th location and a 1st location, in the FFT processor. Similarly, a second butterfly processor of the first stage having inputs $x(1)$ and $x(5)$ provides its two outputs $x(2)$ and $x(3)$ to sequential locations, i.e., a 2nd location and a 3rd location, in the FFT processor. The remaining butterfly processors of the first stage also provide their outputs to sequential locations 4-7 in the FFT processor, as do the butterfly processors contained in each one of the second and third stages of the FFT processor.

Because the Kiamilev reference neither teaches nor suggests that R output butterfly data values are stored in sequential memory locations of a memory such that the memory store operation (step (f) of claim 1) has a unity stride, thereby allowing the R output data values to be read from contiguous memory locations of the memory each time the R output data values are read from the memory, and that steps (a) - (g) of claim 1 are performed in each

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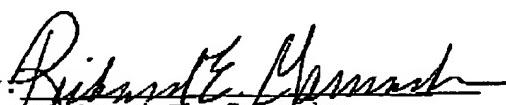
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one of the FFT computation stages, as recited in claim 1, the Kiamilev reference does not anticipate claim 1. Similar arguments can be made in favor of the patentability of base claims 5 and 8.

The undersigned Attorney will telephone the Examiner to discuss the possible scheduling of the requested telephonic interview.

Respectfully submitted,
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